

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1852.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

CONGRESS, at the late session, passed an act creating a Light-House Board, to consist of two officers of high rank of the Navy; one officer of the Engineers of the Army; one officer of the Topographical Engineers, and two civilians of eminent scientific attainments, together with an officer of the Navy and an officer of the Engineers as Secretaries; which Board is to have the entire management of the Light House Establishment and the beacons and buoys in the United States.

The Board is attached to the Treasury Department, and is to conduct its operations under the superintendence and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is *ex officio* President of it.

Agreeably to the provisions of the above Act, the President has made the following admirable selections as members of this highly-important Board, viz:

Captain WM. B. SHUBRICK, of the United States Navy.

Commander SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the United States Navy.

Brevet Brigadier General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, of the Engineers.

Lieut. Colonel KIRKPATRICK, of the Topographical Engineers.

Professor ALEXANDER D. BACHE, Chief of the Coast Survey.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution.

And as Secretaries:

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, of the United States Navy, and

Brevet Captain EDMUND S. F. HARGREAVE, of the Topographical Engineers.

DEATH OF HON. BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

With deep regret we announce the death of the Hon. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Member of Congress from the Fourth District of the State of Massachusetts. He died at his residence in Charlestown, on Friday afternoon, after a short illness. He was a man of strict integrity, unswerving fidelity, and, with unassuming manners, he brought to the discharge of his public duties a fund of practical knowledge which made him a most useful and valuable legislator. He was highly respected and esteemed in the private walks of life, by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his loss will be sorely felt. This is the third death which has occurred in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation within a few weeks.

The Chevalier PEREIRA DE SODRE, late Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, left Washington on Saturday last for New York, where he will, with his family, embark for his own country. We quote from the New York "Express" the annexed paragraph as expressing correctly the estimation in which Mr. de S. is held in this city, short as his residence has been here; and as announcing the compliment to him by which our Government has manifested its personal kindness for him and its respect for his country:

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"M. DE SODRE, Brazilian Minister at Washington, has been recalled by his Government. The United States have offered him a passage for himself and family home in the steam frigate Saranac, now fitting out especially for him at Philadelphia, a high compliment not often extended to a foreign ambassador, and an evidence of consideration and esteem both for the Minister and his master. M. de S. is a gentleman in great favor with every body in Washington, official and unofficial, the hope is expressed that he is recalled only to receive more marks of his Emperor's favor, and that he will come back clothed with the full powers of his high rank of Minister Plenipotentiary."

MORE FIDELITY.—We believe it is a fact that at one or more places in this city recruiting is going on for a new filibustering expedition against Cuba; also, that a firm has received orders for the supply of ordnance and munitions. We trust that the proper authorities will see that our laws and treaties are faithfully observed. Mercy to the deluded men who volunteer requires this, as well as justice to our own country. If we could hope that any of them would see this paragraph, we would tell them that they have ten chances of laying their bones in Cuba, if they ever arrive there, where they have not pluck enough to achieve their independence, even if they desire it. The experiment of aiding them in the operation has been tried once, at the cost of many lives. Why should it be repeated? Remember that there are 20,000 good Spanish troops on the island, together with fortifications, resources, &c. The filibusters have nothing. They go, not to victory, but to certain defeat and ruin.

New York Journal of Commerce.

We have no doubt but our Government will be on the alert, and take decided measures to prevent another band of deluded boys from being sacrificed in another marauding expedition to Cuba.

As much as we hear of "Lone Star" organizations and filibustering recruiting in New York, we positively do not know of a single person engaged in this unlawful business who stands fair before the community as a good and respectable citizen. A few lazy, loafing, outlandish Crookes, and a few burnt speculators in "Cuban Bonds," are the prime movers in this "patriotic cause." They are the philanthropists whose hearts are bleeding so sympathetically for the wrongs and woes of the "down-trodden subjects" of Spanish tyranny.

So long as we believe in the indisputable fact, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Cuba are ready to spend not only their last dollar, but their last drop of blood, in defending their island from foreign invasion, no matter from what quarter or for what purpose the invaders may come, we shall deem it our duty to oppose any movement that can only end in the inglorious sacrifice of all who are engaged in it.—New York Mirror.

Hon. WM. BADGER died at his residence in Wilmington, New Hampshire, on the 21st instant. He had filled various important offices under the State Government, and was Governor of his State in 1834 and 1835. He was 75 years of age.

We learn that not long since a vote was taken among the workmen on the Blue Ridge Tunnel and the adjacent works in VIRGINIA, composed mostly of the sons of the Emerald Isle, which showed a large majority in favor of Gen. SCOTT.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 8th of August. The papers contain the official recognition by Gen. URQUIZA of the independence of the Republic of Paraguay and the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, by which the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Paraná is secured to the Republic of La Plata and Brazil. The English and French Commissioners had been presented to Urquiza. All the Provinces had given in their adhesion to the proposed national organization.

THE FREE-SOIL CANDIDATE.

The independent "Free-Soilers" are not idle. They are not all of them in coalition with the Democrats. The Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who is their candidate for the Presidency, stands aloof from some of the doctrines of the Democrats, although he is certainly a professor of them rather than of Whig (doctrines). The reader will learn something of the tenor of the Speeches which he is making on his present circuit in the West from the following notice by a Whig paper of one of them:

FROM THE OHIO STATE GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 24.

THE HALE DEMONSTRATION came in this city on yesterday afternoon. Nell's new Hall was well filled with attentive and respectful listeners. Hon. J. P. HALE addressed the meeting for one hour and a half. He is a pleasant speaker, at times eloquent, not dealing in personal denunciation or abuse. Some of his points were well taken. The course pursued by Ohio's Senators, ALLEN and TAPPAN, both Locofocos, in voting for the admission of Texas, was severely censured. How could the friends of freedom in the slave States stand up for the cause of liberty, when the Locofocos of Ohio, by both of her Senators, acted with the slaveholders in this game of acquiring new slave territory? But we have no time to give even a sketch of his speech.

Democratic papers at the South are uttering complaints at the late passage by Congress of the River and Harbor Improvement Law. They say it is contrary to the Baltimore Platform and to the settled principles of the party, and would not be borne by them, only that they know that FRANKLIN PIERCE will make a great change in all such matters when he comes into power, and bring back the Democratic party to their old legitimate standard. They will not suffer their brethren at the North and West to be improving the tariff and improving the country if they can help it; and they know and are sure they have got a man as candidate for President who will take care to put down all such unconstitutional schemes.

Commodore C. W. SKINNER has been appointed by the President Acting Secretary of the Navy, during the absence of the Secretary, who is at the North on public duty.

The excursion of General SCOTT [to the West] has developed a sentiment which cannot fail to strike terror into the hearts of his opponents. They already seem to realize their doom and to see the handwriting on the wall. Political indignation finds vent in coarse calumnies because the people have chosen to attest their affection for General SCOTT. But these slanders, like the curses of the Eastern proverb, are destined to come home to roost. Gen. HARRISON and Gen. TAYLOR, in their day, were pursued in the same persecuting spirit. It is only natural, then, that Gen. SCOTT, whose good fortune it has been to achieve more for the Republic than either of these illustrious men, should be assailed with equal malice and vituperation. The more unexceptionable the life of our candidate, the more keenly is he tracked and slandered.

Every man which comes to us brings increased reason for the belief that Gen. SCOTT's election will be the most triumphant vindication of Whig principles which has been witnessed for many years. He combines all the popular elements in an eminent degree, and presents those features of character which are peculiarly fitted to shine in the Chief Magistracy. Party ties are not sufficiently strong to restrain the gushing fervor of popular affection. Thinking men cannot be dragged into the service of a mere partisan, without merit or name, when the claims of a hero and a statesman like WINFIELD SCOTT ask a just verdict at the hands of his countrymen. It is for this reason that thousands of true and conscientious Democrats have abandoned party, preferring to obey the higher summons which patriotism has made.—North American.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

We learn that the removal of the Menominee Indians, as provided for by Congress, from their present location in Wisconsin to their appointed home in the Fox River region of the same State, will take place immediately. The proper orders and instructions have been issued to the Superintendent, Major MURRAY, and the necessary contracts for removal made with responsible parties. These matters have been arranged quite satisfactorily to the Indians themselves.

It is gratifying also to learn that the delegation of Shawnees, after many months' waiting in Washington, have at length been settled with, and are enabled to go home with a sum of money, when duly divided amongst their people, will probably do much good. About thirty-eight thousand dollars is the amount they received, accruing from the sale of stocks in which their funds had been invested. The Shawnees are very far advanced towards civilization.

The very able speech delivered by the Hon. J. A. PEARCE, of Maryland, in the United States Senate several months since, in defence of the administration of Gen. TAYLOR and his successor, Mr. FILLMORE, particularly in relation to the charge brought against them of alleged abuse in California, is now published in pamphlet form. The Philadelphia American, speaking of it, says:

"A more complete and successful vindication we have never read. Every charge is met and satisfactorily answered by official documents. The speech of Mr. PEARCE occupies thirty-eight octavo pages; but its perusal will amply repay every American who has any respect for the memory of that pure and spotless patriot ZACHARY TAYLOR. In the course of the delivery of this speech, which occupied two days, Mr. Pearce was so often interrupted by interrogatories and explanations that we took the liberty to count them, and we find from the official copy of his speech, now before us, printed at the office of the Congressional Globe, that he was thus interrupted no less than forty-eight different times."

"Notwithstanding these repeated interruptions, he preserved during the debate the most perfect equanimity of temper, and avoided all personalities. He never lost sight of the high position he occupies. He never forgot that he was an American Senator and a gentleman."

EULOGY ON MR. CLAY.—It is stated in the Louisville Journal that the Hon. J. C. CRITTENDEN will deliver a Discourse on the Life and Services of the great CLAY on the 29th of November next. The largest hall in the city is to be obtained, and all friends from a distance are to be welcomed by regular Louisville hospitality.

INDIAN TREATY.—The Minnesota Democrat says the Sioux chiefs have signed the treaty as amended, after considerable persuasion, and thus averted threatened difficulties. The Sioux are to have temporary possession of the reservation, and will probably remain there for some years. The reservation commences at Little Rock, Minnesota river, some forty miles above the Big Bend, and embraces ten miles each side of the river from that point to Big Stone Lake.

THE WHIG REPLY IS ARRIVED IN FLORIDA. The canvass has been commenced there in earnest. Col. WARD, the Whig candidate for Governor, and Major FINEY, one of the Whig Electors, have taken the stump and are carrying the war into the enemy's camp. Barbecues and free discussions are the order of the day, and the Whig champions bear themselves gallantly.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE WEST.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL OF SEPTEMBER 23.

The journey of General SCOTT from Cleveland to Columbus was a complete triumphal march. At every point where the express train stopped vast masses of the people, the real hard-working farmers and mechanics of the land, were there, eager and anxious to see, to hear, and to take by the hand the great patriot chieftain who for so long a period has been distinguished in the annals of the nation. General SCOTT, at each of these points, was enthusiastically greeted out, and addressed the people briefly but eloquently and appropriately. He has studiously refrained from all allusion to party topics. His is not a political mission. He is ordered by our Government to proceed to Mayville, where he will meet a Commission to select a location for an hospital for injured aged soldiers of the United States army. But it has been for years impossible for him to travel through the country without being met with the warmest greetings from his admiring countrymen. His present position, as the candidate of the Whig party for President, renders it a delicate duty for him to receive and dispose of these manifestations of regard in an appropriate manner. But his long experience and great good sense come to his aid, and enable him to meet the task with great propriety.

The people along the road will remember the 21st of September with great pleasure, and we have no doubt that the grateful and enthusiastic reception he has met will be a pleasure to him in his declining years. Long may he live to enjoy the warm regard and affection of the American people!

A Vile Slander Repelled.—Speech of Gen. Scott to the Germans.

Judge HEYL waited upon General SCOTT, and, on behalf of some of our German citizens, referred to a paragraph from the *Westbote*, a German paper published in Columbus, and containing the statement that Gen. Scott tied to one tree and flogged fifteen Germans while in Mexico. Other charges, of his having beaten others cruelly and unjustly, were also referred to. Never have we witnessed a scene more imposing than when the old chieftain, with quick and indignant response, repelled the false and malignant charge. Lofty in stature, and standing at least four inches above the tallest of those among whom he stood, his form seemed gigantic, as with heightened color and flashing eyes, and a wave of his hand that expressed a calm defiance of all such assaults, he uttered his emphatic protest against such assaults as that paragraph presented.

"New and better known to me are such things as have been told me. They surprise and they pain me. They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim a blow at all that wherein, if I know myself, I have the highest pride. They strike every one of my principles for which I have believed I need never search my own bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me. I am met with charges of injustice and cruelty while leading an American army through Mexico, and while participating alike in its trials and its triumphs."

"Gentlemen, I am glad to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I was resolved to sustain, in the forefront of my progress, the high-life water-mark of our American civilization, in all its moral and civil virtues. The standard of our own and not the practices of that foreign country was the standard which I sought for the government of my men's passions and the control of the tongue and excesses of war. Alas! to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose and exhibited my principles of action."

"I promulgated the martial code. Doubtless you all have read it. I deemed it necessary. I could do nothing without it. It was the law of the land. I did not hold amenable to punishment all who forgot mankind, and threatened to bring shame upon our flag, dishonor to our arms, or a reproach upon our virtue. Without it we had not conquered, or, if we had conquered, the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulgated that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness that it was in my heart, as it was almost hourly on my lips for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into an enemy's country, all the elements of solid law, order, and that regard for personal right that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States."

"Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain at all hazards among my own command, and also that among my enemies, the name of the American soldier, of virtue and honor which we boasted at home. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I hanged some Germans, and tied up and flogged others. Gentlemen, some persons were hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not I know not. But for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked church robbery. All *these* the law that was over them. Every man of common sense and fair judgment would have seen that I was right. But they say I hanged some for no reason, and flogged others for no reason. I see enough to see that. But is it not for cause? For one who for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rode, slept, or even taken a cup of cold water in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country, his duty, his honor, and his people? I see enough to see that. But is it not for cause? For one who for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rode, slept, or even taken a cup of cold water in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country, his duty, his honor, and his people? I see enough to see that. But is it not for cause? For one who for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rode, slept, or even taken a cup of cold water in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country, his duty, his honor, and his people? I see enough to see that. But is it not for cause? 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